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In the study of numerous new species of *Psychoda* and *Pericoma* from the island of St. Vincent, I have compared all the material in the family from the United States and elsewhere that is accessible to me. I give here the description of two new species, which are of interest, because of their large size. *P. alternata* Say is our most common species. It is often found about damp places, among leaves, and is frequently attracted by lights during Summer nights. It probably occurs over the greater part of the United States, and will be recognized by its pale color, small size, and the black dots of hair around the margin of the wings.

***Psychoda albipunctata* n. sp. ♂.**—Wings rather broad, clothed rather thinly with brownish and blackish hairs; a tuft of blackish hair near each furcation; at the extremity of each vein, save the first and last, a smaller white one; a small white tuft also, near the black one of the anterior furcation; the prefurca of the second vein with longer and yellowish hair. Abdomen in ground color luteous and blackish, the hair abundant and erect, for the most part gray, or brownish gray, with black intermixed. Hair of the thorax brownish gray, abundant; antennæ yellow, elongate, longer than the abdomen; basal joints moderately thickened, the remaining joints slender, verticillate with white hairs. Legs brown, clothed with brownish hair and tomentum, with narrow annuli of white tomentum, at tip of tibiæ and metatarsi, hind metatarsi ciliated; tarsi stout. Length 2.2 mm.; of wings, 2.2 mm.

Three specimens, Havana, Cuba. Col. Nat. Museum.

***Psychoda slossoni* n. sp. ♂.**—Wings rather narrow, the upper surface clothed for the most part with rather long, black hair, with one or two poorly differentiated bands or spots of whitish hair; costa at the base with a large tuft of dense, long, black hair, beyond the tuft the hair becomes gradually shorter and somewhat intermixed with whitish; on the posterior margin the hair is dense and long; black, except between the termination of the sixth and seventh veins, and at the tip, where it is white. Body black, not shining; abdomen and scutellum clothed with long white hair, the dorsum of the thorax apparently with black and white hair; antennæ not longer than twice the greatest diameter of the head, slender, light yellow; the basal joints dilated, black, and densely clothed with black hair; the following joints elongate, slender, with a row of about six slender, successively longer, erect, straight, fine bristles on the upper margin. Legs yellowish, the tarsi blackish; tibiæ and tarsi, or at least the two anterior pairs, ciliate, with long black hair; that on the tibiæ on both sides

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distally; that on the tarsi chiefly on the basal joint and on the posterior and dorsal margin. Length 2.2 mm.; of wings, 2.75 mm.

A single male specimen from Watkins Glen, N. Y. Mrs. A. T. Slosson.

A female specimen collected with this male differs so much that I at first thought it represented a distinct species, and it is not at all unlikely that it does. The hair on the wings is not as long; there are no white spots at the tips of the longitudinal veins; the hair of the body is white throughout; the basal joints of the antennæ are but little dilated and have white hair; the legs are wanting.

***Psychoda alternata* Say.**

This species is easily recognizable. I have specimens from Connecticut, Michigan, Dakota, Tennessee and Kansas. I am not sure but that specimens from the West Indies are of the same species.

I HAVE lately discovered that *Meromacrus* Rondani (Esam. di. var. sp. d'Ins. Bras. p. 10, 1848) is quite identical with *Pteroptila* Loew (1845).⁶ There is no excuse, either for the proposal of the name by Loew, or the failure to recognize the identity by myself, sooner. Our species should be known as *Meromacrus* in the future.—S. W. WILLISTON, Lawrence, Kans.